

## THE CONVENTION.

We have received the two first days' proceedings of the Convention, which merely give an account of the organization.

Judge Wells, of Cole, was chosen President, on the 5th ballot. The candidates were, Wells, Marmaduke and Hunter. Hunter was withdrawn after the 4th ballot, and the vote stood Wells 36—Marmaduke 21.

Solomon J. Lowe, Mr. Benver and Robt. J. Walker were the candidates for Secretary, and the latter was chosen on the 5th ballot, by a considerable majority. Wm. Baskett assistant Secretary.

Gen. John W. Price and Richard B. Jackson were candidates for door keeper. The vote stood Jackson 30—Price 20. Election of Sergeant-at-Arms was postponed.

Some debate took place on the subject of employing a competent reporter to report the speeches of the members. It met with considerable opposition—from some on the score of economy, and from others because they did not want their speeches published. A committee was appointed after considerable talking, to inquire into the subject and ascertain what a competent reporter could be employed for. It is to be hoped a good reporter will be employed, and a faithful report of what is said be made. Such a report would be of great benefit to the community at large, and might be the means of shortening the session, as members would not consume time in talking about nothing, when they knew their speeches were to be correctly reported.

Mr. Massey offered a resolution in substance as follows: That it is the sense of this body, that the act of Feb. 27, 1843, calling this convention confers on it its authority, and is binding on it as a whole, and in all its details.

Mr. Massey made a few remarks in support of the motion. Let the convention said he, dispose of this as it may, he would be satisfied; he would, therefore, not detain the convention with any remarks of his.

Mr. Hunter remarked, he could not see clearly the object of the resolution, or what was to be accomplished by its passage. Certainly, said he, no good can grow out of it, and it may produce much unnecessary discussion, and useless consumption of time. He would therefore move its indefinite postponement and demanded the ayes and noes, which being called, resulted as follows: Ayes 40, noes 20.

The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

The JUDGES and their friends must have voted down this resolution.

We obtain the above information mainly from the *Jefferson Inquirer*—from which paper we shall most probably make up our weekly synopsis of the proceedings of the Convention in future.

**NEW YORK ELECTION.**—The general result of the election, says the *New York Commercial*, is doubtless a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature, that party having gained enough in this portion of the State to counterbalance their loss in the other. "The contest has been a singular one throughout the State, turning more on local questions and less on the usual party political divisions, than any which has occurred for some years. Thus in Dutchess county the railroad question was the test; in Columbia, Rensselaer, Albany, &c., rent and anti-rent. In Albany city the imputation that Van Scoonhoven, the Whig candidate for Senator, was opposed to a bridge across the Hudson, gave his opponent a majority of over 1700. And so on throughout the State, local or personal considerations appear to have had much more than their usual force."

**NEW JERSEY ELECTION.**—The result of the election is fully ascertained. The Senate stands 12 whigs and 7 democrats—the Assembly 31 whigs and 27 democrats—whig majority on joint ballot 9. In the Burlington Congressional district, Sykes, democrat, is elected to Congress to fill a vacancy—a democratic gain. The whig majority in the Legislature was somewhat larger last year than it is now.

**MICHIGAN ELECTION.**—The *Detroit Express* says: We have heard enough from the interior to say, that the locofoco majority will be very much reduced; that we shall have a very respectable minority in the House, and there is a possibility of our obtaining a foothold in the Senate.

Later accounts state that the Senate is composed entirely of locofocos.

**WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1846.**—We are indebted to the publishers for a copy of this interesting and valuable work. See notice in another column, of contents, &c.

The Lexington Telegraph, since it has changed hands, has taken sides with the "young Democracy." It says that portion of the democracy styled "old Hunkers," led by Van Buren, Wright and Benton, are "ultra in their notions, selfish in their schemes, and whose main spring of action is self aggrandizement." This is no doubt true—but we much doubt whether a press who has the boldness to say so, and looks to the democratic party for support, will produce bread for its conductors.

The Telegraph notices the fulsome praise the Missouriian bestows on Col. Benton in such manner as to leave no shadow of a doubt of its decided and particular antipathy to that distinguished humbugger.

Col. Benton's political enemies in the democratic party, in this State, seem determined to keep up a fire, notwithstanding the several defeats they have encountered since they commenced the war on him. We incline to the belief the influence of the Colonel will starve his antagonists out. He holds the "loaves and fishes," and greatness has ever been achieved, by aspirants in this State, by steadily clinging to his skirts. All who have not the capacity to gain place and power by their own merit, will prefer clinging to him—and this will always give him sufficient force to break down such as are capable and disposed to think and speak for themselves. Our sympathies, however, are with the "young Democracy."

**CHINA.**—Mr. Fletcher Webster, who accompanied Mr. Cushing to China, recently delivered two lectures in New York, on the manners and customs of the Chinese. He states that the police of the country are very efficient, and rogues seldom escape punishment. The burglars are very daring, and to prevent being taken, they strip themselves, oil their persons, and put sharp knives in their hair, the only part by which they can be seized, so as to cut the fingers of any one attempting to arrest them. They never enter a dark room, thus reversing the practice of their profession in this and other countries.

But every thing must be reversed there. The Chinese do nothing as we do. Their night is our day; their west our east; two friends when they meet shake their own hands at each other, a safe practice, certainly, where, as in China, cutaneous diseases are common; their mourning dress is white; their compass points to the south; they put their saucers on the top of their cups; they are certain that the sun goes round the earth, and they know that the earth is flat and square. Parents are rewarded for the virtue of their children; and indeed they have every thing peculiar to themselves. And of course the habits of their thieves must be peculiar also.

**MR. WEBSTER.**—The Boston correspondent of the *New York Tribune* writes under date of the 3d instant: "Daniel Webster returned to town today from a visit to New Hampshire. I hear it said that Mr. Webster will not take his seat in the Senate. His business and private interests demand his constant attention at the bar. It is also said that Edward Everett will be elected to fill his place."

**GOVERNOR OF IOWA.**—The official organ announces the appointment of James Clarke to be Governor of Iowa, vice John Chambers, removed.

The St. Louis Republican says: Mr. Clarke is the editor of the *Burlington Gazette*. He is a native of Pennsylvania. Some twelve years ago, Mr. Clarke worked as a journeyman printer in this office. An opportunity offering to advance his interest in the then new territory of Iowa, he went to Burlington and established a newspaper there—in process of time became Secretary of the Territory, from which office he was removed by President Harrison—returned to his old post as editor of a paper, and is now made Governor of Iowa. His career in life has so far been an honorable one, and we are gratified thus to be able to chronicle the success of one of our craft.

**THE "FARMERS LIBRARY"** for November has been received. Our farming community certainly are not aware of the value of this work, or it would be more generally taken. A specimen can be seen at this office.

We have received the first number of the semi-weekly *Jefferson Inquirer*. It will be published semi-weekly during the setting of the convention, and is a good medium through which to get late and authentic information of the proceedings of that body. The paper will reach this place earlier, if sent via Boonville.

**BOONVILLE BOOK STORE.**—This establishment has been re-opened with a new and extensive collection of Books, of every description, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. This is the most extensive book establishment west of St. Louis, and persons in want of books, perfumery, &c., can obtain every thing in this line, at the Boonville Book-Store. See advertisements in another column of this paper.

The Missouri river continues very low. Several merchants of Glasgow, Keytesville and Brunswick, shipped their goods up the Mississippi as far as Hannibal, and wagoned them from there home, that being a more certain and cheaper route than the Missouri, in its present low stage.

## OREGON.

The *Washington Union* of the 6th has the following on the subject of Oregon. It may be regarded as reflecting the views of the administration on the subject, and taken in connection with the expressed views of the English Government, certainly places the two countries in a rather hostile attitude. The Western democratic papers are pleased to see this article in the *Union*, while the Northern and Eastern papers of the same politics regret its appearance.

The whole of Oregon, or none—is the only alternative as an issue of territorial right. We wholly deny the break in the American title at latitude 49 deg. We hold that our title from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40 min. is one title, and, as we believe, a perfect title against all the world. As the question has been discussed for a quarter of a century between us and England, we are not aware of one argument—scarcely of one phrase purporting to be an argument—which carries our title up to 49 deg. and there stops. We claim as matter of right the territory drained by the Columbia river. In the view of the law of nations, this territory being unoccupied, has its distinctive character and unity as one region, in the fact that it is so drained. And as one region, we either own it, or we do not own it. Away, then, once for all, with such nonsense as "the claim of England north of 49 deg. is better than our claim." Let us at least know clearly, and state accurately, what we do in this matter. If it have ever been deemed expedient (as matter of compromise, and to hush up a dispute) to give away to England a certain portion of that land, all of which we consider ours; or, if, from any other motives of high national concernment, it may have been deemed wise to compromise the question of possession, let us say so, and put our past action on that ground. But let us make no attempt to cloak our policy under a pretended inferiority of our title to the land so sacrificed. No such pretence can save us.

We observe that several journals are greatly occupied with rumors of a proposition submitted, or about to be submitted, by the English government, that Oregon shall remain for some twenty years longer under the stipulation of 1818, in the joint occupation of the two nations, with the understanding that, at the close of the stipulated period, the Oregon colonists may decide for themselves whether they will then exist as an independent nation, or whether they will belong to the United States or to England. A few days ago we took occasion to show how this theory of joint occupation works in practice. We then showed that it resulted through the surreptitious agency of the Hudson Bay Company, in the extension of English law over the whole unoccupied territory; while every measure recognizing the citizens there as our citizens, and as entitled to the protection of our laws, had been regarded in England, at least, as violating the treaty stipulation. In our judgment, it is full time that this state of things should cease. We believe that Congress will so decree. On the subject of the rumored proposition, to which we have alluded, we quote with pleasure the following just sentiments from the *French Journal* in New York, the "Courrier des Etats Unis." They are entitled to the more consideration, as the sentiments of a comparatively disinterested third party.

"Let not the Americans," says the *Courrier*, "be deceived. All that England wishes, all that she aims at in presenting this proposition, is to gain time. Of what interest is her a *sojourn of a few years in Oregon*? What she desires is a permanent position on the Pacific shore of the American continent. We may rest assured that she will not risk the chances of this hazardous proposition, unless she counts on the new elements which the lapse of twenty years cannot fail to bring into the question, and, if need be, on the weight of her gold scattered by hands full in Oregon, to incline in her favor the doubtful balance of decision, when the hour of decision shall sound."

How much these considerations are emphasized by the presence and the agency in that region of the great corporate organization to which we have alluded, is but too manifest. We hold, with the *Courrier*, that such a proposition from England can be no more than a proposition to gain time. And now we say, once for all, that we know of no evidence whatever that any such proposition has been, or will be, submitted by the British government.

Meantime, the question must come up in the next Congress, "What shall we do in relation to our citizens in Oregon?" And we have no doubt that the patriotism of Congress will answer, in view of all the facts—recognize them, protect them, establish communication with them, and extend to them a participation of our own FREE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.

All newspapers or pamphlets, printed in the United States in the German language, are prohibited from circulation in the German confederacy, by official notice from the Government.

**MEXICO.**—The *New Orleans Picayune* of the 5th inst., says:

"The impression has been made at Pensacola by the officers who recently arrived there from Vera Cruz, that Mexico is willing to treat with the United States, provided the American squadron be withdrawn from before Vera Cruz."

**WAR RUMOR.**—The *Baltimore correspondent* of the *Louisville Journal*, writes under date of the 4th inst., as follows:

"A strong war rumor is afloat here to day, which seems to be authentic, and may be received for what it is worth. It is confidently asserted that a friend of Mr. McLane, residing in this city, has a letter in his possession from that gentleman, received by the last steamer, to the effect that war with England is certain and inevitable, unless we recede from our pretensions with regard to the possession of the whole of Oregon. That Mr. McLane has expressed this opinion is certain."

**SPEAKER OF THE U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.** The U. S. Journal announces the following list of candidates for Speaker of the House:

"Hon. H. Hamlin and Hon. J. D. McCrute, Me.—Hon. George Rathbun, N. Y.—Hon. C. J. Ingersoll, Hon. R. Brodhead, Jr., Hon. H. D. Foster, Pa.—Hon. George C. Dromgoole, Hon. G. W. Hopkins, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, Va.—Hon. I. E. Holmes, S. C.—Hon. J. W. Tibbatts, Ky.—Hon. J. J. McDowell, O.—Hon. J. W. Davis, Ind.—Hon. S. A. Douglass, Hon. J. A. McClernand, Ill.—Hon. R. McClelland, Mich."

Where is Judge Bowlin? He seems not be known in Washington!

**PREPARATION OF HEMP—MOMENTOUS IMPROVEMENT.**—We find the following in the *New York Tribune* of the 3d inst.:

We were shown, on Saturday, a specimen of Kentucky hemp, prepared by a short and cheap process. It had the softness and firmness of raw silk. It was fine enough for the most delicate handkerchiefs. We were also shown other specimens of the hemp calculated for making all the goods for which flax is now used, and at less than half the present cost. The discoverer of this process, a gentleman of Louisville, is now here on his way to Europe, for the purpose of carrying out his plans. It is almost impossible to conceive the immense importance to the hemp growing regions of this country of a discovery which will enable us to manufacture the finest as well as coarsest linen from this production of the west. Our importations of linen goods for last year amounted to about \$7,000,000, the whole of which, if this improvement is practicable, will be retained at home in future, and flow into the pockets of the hemp growers and manufacturers, and the thousands to whom they will be thus enabled to give steady employment.

**MAN SHOT.**—A Mr. Moberly shot a Mr. Holeman, in Bloomington, Macon county, one day last week. Moberly is the keeper of a tavern, and shot Holeman in his bar room;—he was intoxicated and noisy, and had been requested to leave the house several times; he struck at M. with the tongs and hit another person, and before he could repeat the blow, was shot in the mouth, shattering his jaw bone and knocking out two of his teeth. The wound will not prove fatal.

Lieut. Cooke, of the Dragoon corps, disappeared from a vessel on her passage from Galveston, Texas, to New Orleans. It is supposed he fell overboard during the night. He had left the camp at Corpus Christi, in consequence of ill health.

There is considerable sickness among our troops in Texas, occasioned by bad water, and the exposure incident to a camp life. The crops of that country are said to be good.

**STEAMBOAT SUNK.**—The steamer Little Mail, on her last downward trip, struck a snag about twenty-five miles above Jefferson City, and sunk. She was freighted with hemp and hides. The boat is a total loss.

There are 1,400 newspapers printed in the United States giving employment to 12,000 hands. Of the number, 240 are printed in New York.

## The Whig Almanac for 1846.

This work is issued rather earlier than usual, and may be had at our counter and of most of the cheap booksellers. We have labored hard to make this Almanac worth the York shilling it costs, and we believe with success. Among its contents will be found those sections of all the *Treaties of the United States* which relate to or affect our National Boundaries, commencing with the Treaty of Independence with Great Britain and closing with the Ashburton Treaty respecting our North Eastern Boundary. The Joint Resolution for Annexing Texas is appended, so that those who have any Boundary question to discuss have here the data furnished to hand. We have also the best exposition ever given of the *Oregon Question*—namely, that of the *Edinburgh Review* for July last, stating all the facts and pointing to the just conclusion that our right extends as far North as 49 degrees. The *Tariff Question*, in its past history and present aspects, is fairly presented; as also the *Necessity for Protection*. The *Postage Reform* act is analyzed and its leading provisions stated. The length, cost, income, &c. of all *American Railroads* are also given. Carefully prepared lists of the chief U. S. Executive officers, Supreme Court Judges, Senate and House of Representatives, fill two pages. It has, moreover, *Outline Maps of Oregon and Texas* respectively; Mr. Benton's remarks on the Western Boundary of the latter; a list of *Governors of the States*; *Estimate of U. S. Crops for 1844*; *Times of holding Elections in the several States*; meeting of Legislatures, &c. with *Election Returns* by Counties and Congress Districts, for the several States and Territories since 1844, with the aggregate vote in each of each candidate for President in the last year's contest. (The results of the late Georgia and Ohio Elections not having been received when the body of the work was made up, are given on the second page of the cover.) There are several minor articles in addition to the usual Almanac matter, which embraces calculations for the latitudes of Boston, New York, Baltimore and Charleston, respectively.

Believing this Almanac well worth its cost to any family or citizen for the information it contains and as a manual for reference, we ask our friends every where to aid in making it still more widely known. A dozen will be sold or sent for \$1, and the Postage to any part of the Union is but 34 Cents per copy, so that a dozen will cost, even if transmitted by Mail, but 12 cents a copy. (Price per hundred, \$7; per thousand, \$65.) Please send your orders early, addressed GREELEY & McELRATH, New York.

**VALUABLE PEARL.**—A citizen of Nashville, trading with an orphan boy for a mess of fish, a few days ago, the young angler, in making change, drew from his pocket a large Pearl. Having found it and others in muscle shells on the banks of the Tennessee River, unconscious of their value, he offered it to the man for a few cents. The latter was too honest to take advantage of the youth, but consenting to ascertain its value, he sent it to Philadelphia for sale, and with the proceeds the orphan will be educated. This pearl is about three eighths of an inch in diameter—weighs eighteen grains—and is without a flaw or defect. It is valued from \$500 to \$1000.

## OREGON—MEXICO—CALIFORNIA.

The *New Orleans Daily Delta*, of the 5th inst., says: We conversed on Sunday with an Intelligent American gentleman who came from California via Mexico, or, more emphatically, right through Mexico. He arrived here in the U. S. Steamship Princeton. He represents California as in a state of quasi independence—every existing circumstance there going to show the country has swung loose from its moorings of Mexican dominion, and that its affiliation with the United States Government is inevitable. He further states that Mexico cannot go to war with the United States; that those there who evince any thing like a belligerent spirit are people ignorant altogether of the power and resources of this country, and who think they would have no one to contend against but a few isolated American emigrants who have settled in Texas. He says that before he left Vera Cruz it was publicly known there that the despatches placed on board the U. S. steamship, and which have been sent on to Washington, were of a pacific character, and suggested the re-opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

He justifies the French Minister for the part he took in the fracas at the theatre in Mexico. He was at the time merely a French citizen, and was not, nor did he desire to be, recognized as an officer of the French Government.

He says that numbers are emigrating from Oregon to California. The American feeling is in the ascendant, the climate is salubrious, and the soil good, but not so good as that of the Delta of the Mississippi.

From the National Intelligencer.

## THE TERM WHIG—WHAT IT MEANS.

We were well reminded by a Southern paper, that before Mr. Calhoun allied himself with the party now in the ascendant in the Government, he seemed to be greatly charmed with the appropriateness of the term Whig. So strong, indeed, were the impressions made upon his mind by the abuses of power, by the then leaders of the "Democracy," that he even sanctioned the use of the old revolutionary name of Tory. An extract from his remarks on this subject, made in the Senate in 1833 may not be inappropriate at this time, as his views may serve to remind some of his present followers of what he then thought of them. He then said:

"I cannot but remark that the revival of the party names of the revolution, after they had so long slumbered, is not without meaning—not without an indication of the return to those principles which lie at the foundation of our liberty."

"Gentlemen ought to reflect that the sudden and extensive revival of these names, (Whig and Tory) could not be without some adequate cause. Names are to be taken and given at pleasure; there must be something to cause their application to adhere. If I remember rightly it was Augustus, in all the plenitude of his power, who said that he found it impossible to introduce a new word. What, then, is that something? What is there in the meaning of whig and tory, and what in the character of the times which has caused their sudden revival, as party distinctions, at this time? I take it that the very essence of toryism—that which constitutes a tory, is to sustain prerogative against privilege; to support the Executive against the Legislative department of the government, and to lean to the side of power against the side of liberty; while the whigs are in all these particulars, of the very opposite principles. These are leading characteristics of the respective parties, Whig and Tory, and run through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country or Great Britain!"

## ABOLITIONISM.

The following letter from the Ex-Governor of Kentucky—Mr. Metcalf, to Cassius M. Clay, the abolition brawler who has been so loud in the denunciation against those opposed to him, shows him up to be nothing more than a bombastic bully. We always believed him to be politically dishonest.—The concluding part of the Governor's letter, thus affectionately walks into him:

"You sir, are not the first brawler, *alias brayer*, about "God and Liberty," whose acts, speak much louder than words, proved him to be a notorious tyrant. The reproach which you attempt to throw upon me for "holding interest antagonist to yours," and therefore, having no right to speak to you, does, indeed, prove you to be a man of daring and consummate impudence. Otherwise you would have been the last man to taunt me, or any one else about that "antagonistical interest." Were I to act the manly part that you have done, I might very soon rid myself of all that interest to good advantage. That interest is, at best, a small amount, consisting of a few old slaves, about one half in number of my brothers and sisters. By throwing them into jail without the imputation of crime, then by taking them out and exposing them to a distant market, I, too, might soon be prepared to cry out God and Liberty! God and nature! Shocked at your hypocrisy, profanity and scoundrelism, I will turn from this hideous picture with the remark, that my negroes never run away from me.—They are never put into or taken out of the Nicholas jail, or of Fayette, as yours have been of late. They do not poison my children; nor are they even falsely charged with poisoning as an apology for their imprisonment and sale of their innocent relatives below. Much less are they treated, as you treated Rachel, Solomon, and Margaret, the first above fifty years old, the boy about seven, without even the imputation, of crime. Dare you deny that they were recently brought from Madison county, put into jail at Fayette, on the 14th of March last taken and fettered with iron hand Cuffs on the next morning, and sold into banishment by the heartless wretch whose very soul weeps and bleeds at the thought of banishing emancipated slaves."

"I CAN'T," has ruined many a man; has been the tomb of bright expectation and ardent hope. Let "I WILL TRY," be your motto in whatever you undertake, and if you press onward you will steadily and surely accomplish your object, and come off victorious. Try—keep trying.

**SEWING MACHINE.**—A most ingenious piece of mechanism has lately been made known to the public in France, the inventor of which has been engaged for the last fifteen years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. It is a sewing machine, plain in its details, and calculated to revolutionize completely the art of sewing. It will perform 200 stitches to the minute—enlarge or contract the stitches by the simple turn of a screw, lead the needle along all the sinuosities and irregularities of the stuff to be sewed, without the least danger of tear, whatever may be the texture of the stuff, and do every part of the sewing of a coat, except the button holes.—The inventor is Mr. R. Thimounier, at Amplepuis, France.

**INFLUENCE OF THE MOON ON TREES.**—An intelligent gentleman engaged for nearly thirty years in cutting timber in Demarara, and who has made extensive observation upon trees, says the moon's influence on trees is very great; so observable is this, that if a tree be cut down at full moon, it will immediately split, as if torn asunder by great external force. Trees are also attacked much sooner by the rot than if allowed to remain to another period of the moon's age. Those intended, therefore to be applied to durable purposes are cut only during the first and last quarters of the moon; for the sap rises to the top of the trees at full moon, and falls in proportion to the moon's decrease.

**TO MAKE HENS LAY PERPETUALLY.**—Hens will lay eggs perpetually, if treated in the following manner:

Keep no roosters; give the hens fresh meat, chopped up like sausage meat, once a day, a very small portion, say half an ounce a day to each hen, during the winter, or from time the insects disappear in the fall, till they appear again in the spring. Never allow any eggs to remain in the nest, for what is called nest-eggs. When the roosters do not run with the hens, and no nest eggs are left in the nest, the hens will not cease laying after the production of twelve or fifteen eggs, as they always do when roosters and nest eggs are allowed; but continue laying perpetually. My hens lay all winter, and each from seventy-five to one hundred eggs in succession.

If the above plan were generally followed, eggs would be just as plenty in the winter as in the summer. The only reason why hens do not lay in winter as freely as in summer, is the want of animal food, which they get in summer in abundance, in the form of insects. I have for several winters reduced my theory to practice, and it proved its correctness.

**CHARCOAL.**—The preservative qualities of charcoal are not so generally known as they should be, and I hope you will tell your readers that if they will imbibe their smoked beef and pork in pulverized charcoal, they may keep it as long as they please without regard to weather.

Tell them, also, that if they will take about a pint of charcoal, pulverized, and put it into a bag, then put it into a barrel of new cider, it can never ferment, will never contain any intoxicating quality, and will become more palatable the longer it is kept. Further, take a piece of charcoal of a surface equal to a cubit inch, wrap it in a clean cotton cloth, two thicknesses, and made moist, and work about one pound of butter which has become rancid, and it will restore it perfectly.—[Michigan Farmer.]

## EXERCISE.

Throughout all nature, want of motion indicates weakness, corruption, inanition, and death. Trench, in his damp prison, leaped about like a lion in his fetters of seventy pounds weight, in order to preserve his health; and an illustrious physician observes: "I know not which is most necessary to the support of the human frame—food or motion. Were the exercises of the whole of the body attended to in a corresponding degree with that of the mind men of great learning would be more healthy and vigorous—of more general talents—of more practical knowledge; more happy in their domestic lives; more enterprising and attached to their duties as men. In fine, it may, with propriety be said, that the highest refinement of the mind, without improvement of the body, can never present more than half a human being."

## OREGON.

Slavery has been abolished in Oregon, P. H. Burnet, a citizen of that territory, in a letter in the last *Platte Argus*, says: "The Legislature has passed an act declaring that slavery shall not exist in Oregon; and the owners of slaves who bring them here, are allowed two years to take them out of the country. And in default the slaves are to be free. The act prohibits free negroes or mulattoes from settling or remaining in this country, and requires them to leave in two years, and in default to be hired out to the lowest bidder who will bind himself to remove them from the country for the shortest term of service, and within six months after the expiration thereof.—The object is to keep clear of this most troublesome class of population."

**Free Ferry across the Mississippi.**—The people of Quincy are talking of a free ferry across the Mississippi at that place. There is one already at Hannibal, Mo. Should a free ferry be established to cross the Mississippi for the benefits of this place, it seems to us that it would abundantly repay the enterprise and greatly subserve the public good. Jackson county, Iowa, is filling up with an enterprising population of farmers, who would do most of their trading here were it not for the expense of crossing the river. This matter should be considered and acted upon whenever tho't expedient.

There are two modes of establishing a reputation—to be praised by honest men, and to be abused by knaves.

Time never acts heavily on us but when it is badly employed.